

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

AND

North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VI.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, September 1, 1827.

No 37.

TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrears paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.



CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR.

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr. Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

JUST RECEIVED

From New York, per schr. Convey, A few cases Hats and Shoes, and 8 kegs Tobacco, which will be disposed of for R. O. Lind. Staves.

L. C. Moore.

FOR NEW YORK.

The first of next month, the schooner Widow's Son, having part of her freight engaged, will require 300 barrels to fill up. Enquire of Capt. Morris, on board, or

L. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tj

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends leaving this place in the Spring of 1828, and wishes to sell her place where she resides, about half a mile from Elizabeth-City. It will be offered on the following terms, the 1st Monday in September next, on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—Say, one half of the purchase money to be paid in six months, and the balance in twelve and eighteen months—approved security will be required.

Mary Jackson.

Aug. 18.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and C.A.S.P.s, printed, and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

State of North Carolina.

Camden County.

IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1827.

John C. Ehringhaus,

Adm'r of William T.

Muse, dec.

vs.

William McPherson, &

others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Elizabeth-City Star, that the said Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey appear at the next Court of Equity for Camden County, to be held at the Court House in Camden on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead and answer to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Test.

GEO. FEREBEE, Clk. & M. E. C. C.

Camden County, June 2.

NOTICE.

Agreeable to an order of Court passed June Term, 1827.

Will be Sold

before the Court House door in Elizabeth-City, on Tuesday 4th day of September next, a negro man called JOE, who is now confined in the jail of Pasquotank County, as a runaway, to pay prison fees and other expenses.—A description of the aforesaid negro has been given in the Raleigh Star.

WILLIAM GREGORY, Shff.

By JOSHUA A. POOL, D. Shff.

June 9, 1827. tds.

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
New wheat Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.

Just received and for sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tj

DISSOLVED.

The copartnership of Doctors WALKER & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. Smith has authority to settle the accounts of the concern.

H. E. Walker.

Robert E. Smith.

Aug. 18, 1827—25. Et

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pasquotank and the circumjacent Counties, that he has located himself in Elizabeth-City, on Road-Street, next door north of Mr. Gordan's Store, where he intends carrying on the above business, together with Gold and Silver Smithing, Gun Smithing, Compass and Quadrant repairing and job work in general. Having had considerable experience in the above branches, he assures those who may encourage him that he can give satisfaction.

N. B. Cash given for Gold and Silver.

Ebenezer Slocum.

Elizabeth-City, August 18. Bt

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the subscriber by accounts, notes, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st Sept. next. And those to whom he may be indebted, are also requested to present their claims within the time above mentioned.

Fred. Hoskins.

Aug. 18.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On Training Horses for the Turf.

[As far as any rules can be given on this subject, there are none, perhaps, more plain and safe than the description which has been published of the method pursued by Mr. Duval, of this State.—But after all, the training is to be regulated by so many circumstances, depending on the constitution and habits of the horse, the length of the race, &c. that it is not easy to give any specific directions that will answer in every case—and this is the opinion of Col. Johnson, of Virginia, who excels in this art as much as Napoleon did in the art of war, and who is withal so liberal, that he would readily communicate what he knows: but judgment and genius are not to be communicated like prescriptions for the use of patent pills.

We publish, by request, the following, from Mason's Farrier—a book that ought to be re-published.]

Keeping.—The keeping a horse for a race is attended with much trouble, requires great attention; but is more simple than is generally believed by persons wanting experience on that subject.

A large majority of grooms; even to the present day, are in the habit of giving to race horses large quantities of physic, though the number engaged in this practice has been diminished within the last ten years; and for the sake of those very valuable animals, I hope, ere long, such an injurious practice will be entirely abolished. All the medicine on earth will never give to a horse speed and bottom, that is naturally deficient in those respects; and if he is affected at all by its use, it must operate to his disadvantage.

The plainest and simplest mode of keeping horses, has proved much the best, to all who have ventured, in defiance of old opinions and customs, to do that course. When a horse is in health, the medicine generally given by grooms, has the effect of relaxing the muscles, enfeebling the system, and expanding the pores of the skin. I am clearly of opinion that those large doses, which are so often given, never caused a horse, when running, to fetch a longer breath, brace his muscles; added to the elasticity of his tendons; invigorated his system; or gave to him, in any way, extra powers to perform the task assigned him: but, on the contrary, are frequently the means of throwing a horse out of order that, in all probability, under different treatment, would have proved successful, if not master on the turf. Indeed, this has sometimes been proved by the change of owners, and when a good horse has fallen into the hands of one that has observed plain and simple treatment—the horse that previous to the change never was more than second or third best, has run with more than anticipated success.

But many old and ignorant grooms, who have never been benefited by experience, and all the knowledge they possess having been handed to them by persons equally ignorant with themselves, are under a belief, that unless a horse swallows a certain number of wind balls, that it is impossible he can win a race; added to which they are extremely superstitious; and some, even at the present day, confide in tricks and witchcraft. It is to be much regretted that a good horse should ever fall into the hands of such blockheads.

The first thing necessary in the keeping a race horse, is a good log stable, about fifteen feet square; then provide plenty of good and sweet old corn, fiddler and oats, and a sufficient quantity of clean and dry straw, to change his bed every 2 or 3 days.

Most horses, when first taken up for the purpose of being kept, require bleeding; which a groom can always be a judge of from the appearance of the animal. Good cloths, girts, &c. should be provided, and kept on the horse, except at the hours for rubbing, which should be regularly three times a day, in the morning and evening, after practice, and at twelve o'clock—for which purpose a curry-comb, brush, straw, and a large wollen cloth must be provided and well used. Good rubbing assists in putting a horse in order, and places on his skin a beautiful gloss. His legs must be washed three times a day in clear cold water, after which they must be rubbed dry with straw, and the naked hand rubbed over the ankles and pasterns, until a small degree of warmth is felt. The stable should be kept perfectly clean.

A horse should be given such practice

as he is well able to bear. As those animals frequently differ in every respect so widely from each other, it is impossible to lay down any rule that should govern relative to the speed or quantity of practice necessary for horses in training. I will only remark, that a horse should be practised in a moderate gallop the distance he is intended to run, moving briskly every time he passes, the stand, and for a short distance on the back of the ground; he then should be walked about a mile, and again galloped in manner first directed. Some fleet and delicate horses require very little practice; indeed, while other hardy and hard bottomed horses require, and can bear very hard practice. But the appetite of a horse is the best criterion, as relates to that subject.

If a horse refuses to eat, it is an evidence that his practice is either too hard or took quick—when he eats heartily, it is a proof that he is able to bear what is given him. When a horse is first taken into keeping, his allowance for the first two or three days, should be rather short; which should be offered four times a day. His exercise should be walking, for the first three or four days; two or three times the distance, or round the course of his contemplated race, after which time, his food may be increased with his exercise, and he may be regularly fed with from two quarts at a feed to four quarts. His food should be often changed, and prepared thus: his hominy should be first winded, then thrown into clean water, so as to separate the part that is nutritious, from the husk and chaff; the oats should be lightly beaten in a common hominy mortar, to separate them from the hull or shaft, which may be blown off; his fiddler should be stemmed whenever it is discovered he has too much belly. A horse never should be drawn suddenly, as nothing is more weakening.

The best medicine on earth, that can be employed in the keeping of a horse, to give him wind and bottom, as the grooms term it, is good and sweet food. A greater proportion of old oats, hay, or fiddler, opens the bowels; and a large proportion of fodder and oats, when prepared in the way directed, has the reverse effect—so that by using food that actually contains nourishment, and will certainly benefit your horse, you may place him in whatever kind of order you think proper, without using those medicines, which have a certain tendency to weaken and relax him. About two mashes during the time of keeping, is very beneficial—the first, as soon as you commence; the second, about eight days previous to his running; composed of one gallon of bran, one table spoonful of sulphur, and one tea-spoonful of saltpetre. Most grooms are in the habit of giving one, two or three sweats, during the time of keeping; which method of hardening flesh I am much opposed to. If a horse is too gross, gradually increase his exercise, which will have the desired effect. Whenever a horse has to undergo one of those sweats, he is so much weakened and relaxed, as to require at least one week to recover his strength.—Should a horse, in keeping, lose his appetite, it can readily be restored by a single innocent drench, composed of a quarter of an ounce of assafoetida, one table spoonful of salt, and one quart of sassafras tea. Good food, regular feeding, moderate exercise, and strict attention to rubbing, are of much more importance and benefit to a horse in keeping, than the administering large doses of physic, which his nature does not require.

When a horse is well kept, he will not appear very fat, but his flesh will be very firm and hard; his legs and ankles must be perfectly cool, and not puffed or swelled; his eyes should be lively, and countenance cheerful; he should possess no bad habits, but be tractable, gentle and manageable; his actions smooth and graceful; he should be taught patience; and often practised in starting around the race course, never permitting him to start off, until the word go, is given.—Many advantages result in a race, to a horse, by being properly broken in starting.

After a horse has gone through his practice, and has been well rubbed, &c. &c. his feet should be stuffed, (during the time of his standing in the stable,) with fresh cow manure, or clay and salt, to prevent his ankles from swelling or being heated; his legs should be bathed once a week, with equal parts of old peach brandy and fresh butter, or sweet oil and vinegar, stewed over the fire until well mixed, and applied warm as the hand can well bear it.

Whenever a horse commences his brisk exercise, the under part of his an-

cles should be occasionally greased, to prevent their cracking, and the scratches being produced. The heels of most young horses crack, during their exercise, unless this precaution is used; fresh butter, sweet oil, or hog's-lard answer well for that purpose.

The subject of keeping horses is so extensive, that to treat fully on it, would require a book at least the size of this; the reader, therefore, must be content with the few hints and few pages I have devoted to this subject.

The Plough.

This instrument has held the first place among the implements of agriculture in all ages. Noah cultivated the vine and made wine immediately after the flood, but it is supposed that grain was first cultivated on the banks of the Nile, in Egypt. The invention of the plough must have been nearly coeval with the raising of grain. "The first plough," says John, in his Biblical Archaeology, "was nothing more than the stout limb of a tree, from which projected another shortened and pointed limb. The further end of the long branch was fastened to the yoke, and a handle was added by which the plough might be guided."—Mr. Loudon says the plough originally used was of the pick kind, and he gives a figure of one on an ancient medal dug up at Syracuse, which resembles a pick-axe. The letter A. (alpha) is supposed to have its shape from the plough; in the most ancient form of the Greek A. one branch (the beam) is twice as long as the other (the share). Another ancient plough figure by Mr. Loudon is in the form of a sharp-toed boot; the holder (a female) has one hand on the top of the boot and a beam is inserted a little above the instep. The instrument, now used for ploughing by the nations of the east, is similar to those of the ancients. Mr. Loudon remarks, that the state of agriculture and other arts, and of machinery, in the eastern countries was not materially different in the time of Moses, 3400 years ago, from what it is in the same countries at the present day. In Persia the lower part of the plough is a long wedge shaped thing, and the beam and handle are inserted in the top of this block; in some districts the driver stands on the wedge or shares. In Hindostan the ploughs are of the thick shape and are but little better than pointed sticks. The figures of some of them resemble the brush scythe of the American farmer, the blade being used for a share, and the handle for a beam—they are guided by a piece of wood attached to the beam near the share. The Hindoo ploughs merely scratch the earth, and to accomplish the work of pulverization, the plough repeats the operation from five to fifteen times. The Chinese ploughs, are simple, and some of them are drawn by women.

The ancient Greek plough, described by Hesiod, consisted of three parts—a long block sharpened at the point; a draught pole attached obliquely to the upper part of the block, and extending to the yoke; and a plough tail to direct the implement, fastened in like manner, and extending back. A plough of a similar construction is now used in Sicily. The plough of the modern Greeks has a crooked share shaped like the claw of an anchor; it is only a continuation of the sloping handle, which is large and strong. The most ancient plough used by the Romans, was of the simplest form. In the days of Virgil this implement had become more complicated and efficient. They had ploughs with and without mould-boards; with and without coulters; with and without wheels; with broad and narrow pointed shares. The beam was fastened to the yoke, like our cart-pole. The Romans did not plough their lands in beds or ridges, as we do; but the cattle always return in the same furrow.—The plough commonly used had no mould-board, and this may be remarked of the ploughs of most ancient, and some modern nations.

CURE FOR THE BOTTS.

In the morning, upon an empty stomach, let two pounds of molasses be dissolved in three pints of new milk, and given then, prevent the horse from taking any food for nearly two hours, then add an ounce and a half of iaudanum to about three half pints of warm water—after it is given let him be walked about for nearly an hour and a half, then let a dose of strong mercurial physic be given, and worked off in the usual way.

[Sporting Mag.]

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

From Europe

By the fast sailing ship *Josephine*. Capt. Coles, which left Belfast on the 17th ult. we are favored with papers of that place to the 14th, and a Liverpool paper of the 11th of July. They furnish dates from London to the 10th. The owners of the *Josephine*, have received from their correspondent at Liverpool a letter of July 13th, which gives a favorable account of the market, upwards of 27,000 bales of cotton having been sold the four or five days previous, at rather improving prices. A copy of the letter, with which we have also been favored, is subjoined.

The papers contain some items of intelligence of interest.

A treaty for the settlement of the affairs of Greece, between England, France and Russia, was signed in Downing street, London, on the 6th July. The stipulations of the treaty, it is said, would not be made public until the ratifications were exchanged.—The London Times says, the delay which has occurred in signing this treaty has been occasioned by the opposition of Austria.

The Porte is positively stated to have refused the intervention of the European Powers in regard to the affairs of Greece, and to have resolved to listen to no further applications upon the subject. All Mussulmen are to be summoned to arms. The Greek National Assembly having terminated its labors, has dissolved itself; and the seat of Government has been transferred to Napoli de Rumania.

The three British ships of the line at Lisbon, are ordered to proceed to the Dardanelles, under the command of Adm. Beauchamp. The Russian squadron on the way to the Mediterranean, included nine ships of the line. An account from Copenhagen of July 3d, states that this fleet was daily expected there.

Parliament was prorogued on the 2d of July, by commission.

The statement of the surrender of the Acropolis to the Turks is confirmed. The garrison capitulated on the 2d ult. and the terms granted by the Pacha were the same, or nearly so, as those previously offered and rejected.

It is expected that the whole of the Ministerial arrangements, in the completion of which some delay occurred during the late Parliamentary conflict, will now be made in the course of a few days. Mr. Canning, it is reported, will return to the Foreign Office, retaining, however, the dignity and privileges of Premier.—The Duke of Portland is thought likely to succeed to Mr. Canning's present situation; and the Marquis of Lansdowne takes the Home Department. It is not improbable, also, that Lord Holland may take some office. No change will be made in the government of Ireland before Christmas.—[Times.]

A severe action, which continued for two days, is said to have taken place off Mitylene, between the Russian and Turkish fleets, in which the latter have suffered severely.

Lord Cochrane having captured a Turkish vessel laden with provisions, &c. he sent the passengers and crew to Ibrahim Pacha, informing him that the rules of civilized warfare, which he hoped the Pacha would be governed by for the future, prohibited his detaining them as prisoners.

Interesting news from Liberia.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY
Washington, Aug. 21, 1827.

Intelligence of the most gratifying nature, has just reached this office from the Colony of Liberia. Our friends throughout the country, who have been anxiously waiting for information concerning the emigrants by the *Doris*, will peruse with heartfelt pleasure, the following extract from a letter from Captain Mathews, bearing date Porto Praya, Capé De Verdes, July 12th, 1827.

"As Mr. Ashmun may not have had an opportunity of communicating with the U. States since my departure from Mesurado, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Board of Managers, that we landed all our passengers in excellent health at Mesurado, 45 days after our departure from Hampton Roads. I have the satisfaction also to state, that at the date of my departure from the Cape, the 21st June, all the emigrants by the *Doris*, had gone through the fever, two young

children only falling victims to it, and most of them were located and working on their farms on the Stockton. I have despatches on board the *Doris*, from Mr. Ashmun, for the Board, and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, which I shall forward immediately on my arrival in Baltimore, for which place I shall sail in two or three days. It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the thriving and prosperous condition of the Colony. The emigrants by the *Doris* with one or two exceptions, appear to be highly pleased with their prospects."

We will only add, as supplementary to this cheering intelligence, that it is deemed important to fit out early in the approaching autumn, one or two expeditions, and that it is hoped the public liberality, will promptly furnish the means.

The New York Statesman contains the following extract of a letter from Paris, received by the Howard from Havre:—

"You will no doubt, be rejoiced to learn, that Gen. La Fayette has been elected Deputy for the Department of Meaux. The election took place on the 21st June, and in spite of the infamous measures which were taken by the French Ministers, to defeat the efforts of the liberal party, the latter came off triumphant.

The conduct of the present Ministry in this instance, has no precedent; every vile measure was resorted to in order to exclude the illustrious Deputy from a seat in the chamber of Representatives: many of the electors of the Department of Meaux, favourable to the election of the General, and who had served for years in that capacity, were struck off the list of voters, under the most ridiculous pretences; and I have it from very good authority, that many of the Royalist party themselves, protested against the disgraceful intrigue and management to which government had recourse, in order to hinder the election of a man who is a firm supporter of the legitimate principles of the French Revolution, and whose name alone is like a declaration of war against the corruption of the present administration.

You will observe by the papers that the censorship of the Press has been re-established, and it is remarkable that the ordinance of the King to that effect, appeared in the journals immediately after the election of the General.

There is no knowing where this may end. There has been a report current within a few days past, that the ministers were about abolishing the Chamber. This, with the censorship, and the late ordinance dissolving the National Guard, has very much exasperated the people, and is the continual topic of conversation."

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman of Washington dated Puerto Cabello, July 30th. 1827.

"I in haste address you a few lines respecting the situation of affairs in Colombia and Peru, both of which places are in a state of revolution.—Peru is supported by Gen. Bustamante, and Santa Fe by the Vice President; such has been the news from Caracas, and we may judge it correct, for all the troops have been embarked from this place to Carthagena, Gen. Salon and Gen. Lara at their head. Bolivar left Laguyra a few days ago for Carthagena, in an English frigate in company with Mr. Cockburn, Consul General, having left Gen. Paez as Commander in Chief of Venezuela. It is said that Santander is determined to separate Guayaquil from Colombia, and will support it with an army. I have no doubt the resistance will be great at first; every one looks forward with great anxiety. News has since arrived that Gen. Bustamante has been captured by his own troops, and sent to Panama in irons. The taxes levied daily on the inhabitants are insupportable."

From the New York Observer.

American Presidents.

Washington, born Feb. 22, 1732, inaugurated, 1789, term expired, 66th year of his age.

J. Adams, Oct. 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797, term expired, 66th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2, 1742 inaugurated 1801, term expired 66th year of his age.

Madison, born March 5, 1751, inaugurated 1809, term expired 66th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1817, term expired 66th year of his age.

J. Q. Adams, born July 11, 1767 inaugurated 1825, term will expire 66th year of his age, if continued in office the usual period.

Very few coincidences of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive Presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from this office, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of their age! Should the present incumbent be continued in office during the usual term of eight years, the coincidence will be still more remarkable; as he also will complete his term of service in the 66th year of his age.

From the Troy Sentinel.

"Cycle in epicycle, orb in orb."—There is now to be seen at the Northern Hotel, kept by Mr. Butts, a little way up River-street, one of the most admirable pieces of mechanism which the inventive genius of our countrymen has yet produced. The mind which contrived it must not only have been distinguished for its activity and ingenuity, but must also have been familiar with the sublimest conceptions.

The machine exhibits the whole solar system, and has been very properly named, "The Newellian Sphere," in honor of its inventor, Theodore Newell, originally of Connecticut, but of late years a citizen of Vermont. This sphere is designed to facilitate the study and illustrate the science of astronomy; and competent men have pronounced it decidedly superior to any of the orreries and planetariums yet devised for the same purpose. The number, arrangement, and movement of the brass wheels which regulate the motions of the representatives of the heavenly bodies, are wonderful; and they all take their impulse from one source. Mr. Newell is an aged man, bending under bodily infirmity and poverty, as well as the weight of years. But his zeal in the cause of science is unabated; and now wishes to take his noble invention to Boston, where he has well grounded expectations of efficient patronage. Without some pecuniary aid, however, he cannot proceed any farther and we trust the people of Troy will not shew themselves indifferent to the united claims of science and benevolence. The price of admission to an inspection of this admirable instrument is only 25 cents.

WILMINGTON, Del. Aug. 14.

The public are cautioned against receiving \$20 Bills purporting to have been issued by the Branch Bank of the United States at Middletown. They are signed by Thos. Wilson, Cashier, and N. Biddle, President.—They have various dates and numbers, letter S. and there appears to be more red in the mixture of the paper, which gives on first view a suspicion, as they differ from the genuine U. S. bank paper in this.—The notes are well imitated and must deceive many.—[Watchman.]

The Evening Post has been republishing, from a magazine published some years ago in Philadelphia, a biography of Gen. Jackson, from the pen of Mr. Walsh, editor of the National Gazette. Some circumstances connected with this republication have drawn a letter from Mr. Walsh to the editor of the Evening Post, of which the following is the closing part:

I have always entertained the most favourable opinion of Gen. Jackson's military talents and services; I have always believed and contended that his proceedings at New Orleans and Florida were susceptible of vindication; I have much admired the manliness of his spirit and the energy of his patriotism; but I never deemed him fit for the office of President of the United States, nor imagined that martial exploits gave title to that station. At the time the biography was written, I urged the claims of Mr. Adams, in the National Gazette. I consider this statesman as still entitled to the preference which I then proclaimed to be due to him, and upon the same broad grounds, of education, pursuits, opportunities, accomplishments, habits,

temper, and the nature of his public services. Sincerely, however, as I desire the re-election of Mr. Adams, I cannot consent to overlook what Gen. Jackson has done for his country, nor join in a hue and cry against the veteran soldier, nor rake for the wild oats which he may have sown some thirty or forty years back. I conceive that the success of Mr. Adams may be obtained by more direct and liberal means; and I presume there is no sentiment in the biographical sketch inconsistent with the idea of his superiority as a candidate.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ROBERT WALSH, Jr.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1825.

Probabilities of Human Life.

The following table of the probabilities of human life has been given by M. de la Malle:

Table of the probabilities of human life, calculated by Domitius Ulpianus, Prime Minister to Alexander Severus, and extracted from Emilius Macer—

Age	Probable of future life.
From 10 to 20 years	30 years
20 25	28
25 30	25
30 35	22
35 40	20
40 45	18
45 50	13
50 55	9
55 60	7
60 65	5

M. de la Malle says this table was formed from the property tables, the registers of birth, puberty, manhood, death, age, sex, disease, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Ulpianus fixes thirty years as the mean duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that the chances of life detailed in the above table are precisely those which the registers of mortality in the city of Florence exhibit in the present day.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

The Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal have, as is seen by their advertisement, determined to open the books for that purpose on the first day of October next. It is now to be determined whether this glorious enterprise shall go on. Let every man who has a just conception of its magnitude—every Corporation which can discern its interest in the success of it, unite in one grand effort to accomplish it. To moneyed men, in every part of the country, it offers an opportunity of investing capital in the most profitable speculation now open, leaving to them the use of their money until the work is actually begun. Once begun, we may consider it as done.—The stock of this great Company once subscribed, will, we have no doubt, command a premium in the European market, at least as great as any other Stock in the United States.

We hope that our bretheren in the several States will give notice of the opening of the books of subscription, and that the friends of the enterprise will omit no efforts in its favor.

[Nat. Int.]

The late John Adams.—The following Anecdote of this deservedly distinguished citizen, which the narrator, heard from his own lips, will shew that this Country owes to a singular circumstance all the eminent services which this great Patriot & Statesman performed for his beloved Country.

Joseph Adams, the grandfather of John, who was an original proprietor of Braintree, was one of eight sons of John Adams, who was a persecuted religionist from England.—The late John Adams, it appears, when young, was not distinguished for an ardent love of learning. Study was irksome to him.

"When I was a boy (the old man was heard frequently to say, even to the last days of his life,) I had to study Latin Grammar; but it was dull & I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to College and therefore I studied the grammar till I could bear with it no longer; and going to my father, I told him I did not like study, & asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his

answer. 'Well John,' said he, 'if Latin grammar does not suit you, you may try ditching, perhaps that will suit you; my meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that.'

"This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I eat the bread of labor, and it was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. The next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner, but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night toil conquered pride, and I told my father, one of the severest trials of my life, that, if he chose, I would go back to Latin Grammar. He was glad of it; and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days labor in that abominable ditch."

Extraordinary Births.—A lady, the wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Wolf creek township, in this county, (Mercer, Penn.) recently from Ireland, yesterday had fresh children at one birth! they all died shortly after, as we are informed by the Physician who attended her. Previous to her leaving Ireland this same lady had two at one birth, and on her way hither, while in the state of New-York, she had also at one birth, making in all, three children, within about 18 months. All these births were premature. The lady & her husband are healthy, fresh, young looking people, and only two years married.—[Press.]

Great Work.—Three young girls, employed at the Ivy cotton works, in Baltimore county, were during the month of July last, and within the regular working hours of twelve the day, and having the 4th ult. as a holiday the quantity of 4,171 yards of 44 superior sheeting in a 80 reed and above square. On the cloth being examined and measured, and its quality approved of, the proprietor, Mr. George Campbell, presented the foremost, who had woven 1,403 yards, with a beautiful printed dress, and to the two next he gave each a handsome shawl, informing them that industry was sure to meet its due reward.

It would seem by the late accounts from Europe, that there is a very extensive expectation in that quarter of the globe, that Great Britain, France, and Russia, are about to unite their strength, and force the Grand Seigneur to come to terms with the Greeks. Circumstances are stated, such as the sailing of a Russian naval squadron for the Mediterranean, which give an air of probability to the report. If true, if these great powers have come to an understanding and agreement on this subject, we are apprehensive it will prove to be some halfway measure, which may, indeed, at least for the present, put an end to the sanguinary and destructive warfare that has raged so long between the Turks and Greeks, but which will still leave the latter in some measure under the yoke of bondage to the former. This, if the Grecian cause is clearly desperate, would certainly be better than an absolute reduction under Ottoman tyranny and oppression.—But if France, and perhaps some others, would have taken early and decisive measures to prevent the subjects from engaging in the Turkish service, and from furnishing them supplies, and thus left the barbarians to their own strength, skill, and resources, the war would have been finished before this time, the Greeks would have been emancipated, and in a way to enjoy the blessings of freedom and independence. We do not think it will reflect any credit upon the governments of the above mentioned nations, if they have waited till the Greeks, disheartened by the cold, unfeeling, unchristian treatment they have received from the European neighbors, have become desperate, and now interpose their influence and their power, to keep them still longer in a state of dejection and humiliation under a cruel, rapacious, and savage government. If things turn out better than we imagine, we shall most heartily rejoice. At present our fears are strong for the result.—[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1827

North-easterly Gale.—We were visited the latter part of last week with a severe gale of wind, which continued nearly 48 hours. It commenced from N. E. sometime Friday night, accompanied with rain, which continued, without intermission, but with increasing violence, until sometime during the night of Saturday, when the wind changed to S. E. and blew very heavy until late on Sunday.

No damage was sustained in our town or harbor. But we understand the crops in this and the adjoining counties which had improved very much lately, and promised to remunerate the farmer liberally for his labor, are very seriously injured; the crops of corn particularly, are laid prostrate, and it is thought will be cut off one third or one fourth.

The shipping on our coast must have suffered severely. We have not yet heard from Ocracoke. At Teach's Hole the schr. Thos. H. Blount, laden with corn from this place for Charleston was driven ashore, and is with her cargo considerably injured. Also schrs. Alert, Doggy, and Avant, Bray, with corn, went ashore, and a sloop name not known. A small schr. the Rhoda & Margaret, laden with shingles, after throwing over the deck load, was driven into the Sound and has not since been heard from.

The schr. William & Frederick, Brite, with corn, has gone ashore on Raccoke Mashes with loss of anchors, cables and boat, and some injury to the vessel. It is expected she will be got off after taking out the cargo.

We understand there were several vessels in Wallace's Channel, nearly all of which have gone ashore. We have not been able to learn their names or the damage sustained.

The light boat stationed at the mouth of this river, is so much injured by the gale, that she will have to be brought here to repair.

A large ship called the Louisa Matilda, Capt. Carr, of and from New-York bound to Savannah, laden with a large quantity of dry goods, came ashore about 4 miles north of New Inlet, and has entirely gone to pieces. The sale of the cargo takes place on Monday the 10th of September. (See advertisement in this paper.)

We also hear of a large topsail schooner ashore at or near Chikamacomico, from Boston or New-York, laden with dry goods and groceries. These are all the particulars we have been able to learn.

Under the proper head on the opposite page, it will be perceived that a Treaty has been concluded at London between England, France and Russia, for the pacification of the Turks and Greeks.—The treaty is published in the papers received by last night's mail.

Packet Ship Maria Louisa.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Body's Island, Aug 27

Sir, you will please publish the loss of the Packet Ship Louisa Matilda, Cary, of and from N York, bound to Savannah. The ship struck on the Whiggle Shoals on the night of the 24th inst, at 11 o'clock p. m.; the ship then in a condition not fit to haul off and blowing a gale of wind at the time, induced me for the safety of our lives and the interest of all concerned, to run her on shore, which I did four miles north of New Inlet. We succeeded in landing safe, except 1 passenger, named Andrew Dewitt Allen, of Kingston, N. Y. who fell from the jib-boom in a fit of alarm, and while in the act of putting a rope around his body to be hauled ashore.

The ship went to pieces on Saturday night, and but a small part of the cargo will be saved in a damaged state.

ABRM B. CARY, Master.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cabarrus—Lawson H. Alexander, senate; William McLane and John C. Barnhardt, commons.

Lincoln—Michael Reinhardt, senate; Alexander J. M. Brevard and Daniel Conrad, commons.

Iredell—Abner Franklin, senate; William J. Summers and Wm. Falls, commons.

Rowan—John Scott, senate; John Clement and Hamilton C. Jones, commons.

Davidson—John M. Smith, senate; Thomas Hampton and Absalom Williams, commons.

Stokes—Emanuel Shober, Senate; Jacob Salmons and Elisha Plumer, commons.

Hyde—Benj. Sanderson, senate; John B. Jasper and Wallace Syron, commons.

Washington—Samuel Davenport, senate; Wm. A. Bozman and A. N. Vail, commons.

Onslow—Edward Ward, senate, no opposition; Frederick Foy and E. Williams, commons.

Carteret—Nathan Fuller, senate; Otway Burns and David Borden, commons.

Jones—Riaden M'Daniel, senate; Enoch Foy and O'Bryan Cox, commons.

Duplin—Andrew Hurst, senate; Joseph Gillespie and Daniel Glisson, commons.

Granville—James Nuttall, senate; John Glasgow and John C. Taylor, commons.

New Hanover—Thomas Devane, senate; W. W. Jones and John Kerr, commons.

Sampson—Hardy Royal, senate; David Underwood and Thomas Boykin, commons.

Casswell—B. Yancy, senate; C. D. Donoho and J. E. Lewis, commons.

We have heard but from few of the Congressional Districts, and some of those not officially. In this district H. W. Conner, Esq. is re-elected by a majority of 1490. We understand that in the Morganton district, Sand. P. Carson is elected by a majority of about 1500 over his opponent, Robt. B. Vance;—we also learn, verbally, that Lewis Williams is re-elected in Stry district; and that Mr. Culpepper is elected in Cumberland district.

[Columbia (N. C.) Journal.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR—

In compliance with his promise my friend has addressed to me the following observations and reflections on the subject of education, which I place at your disposal as public property.

Well now, my dear friend, as I have disposed of the business part of my packet, for let me not with propriety be called, I shall step into your Acad. my. On my arrival about 4 o'clock I found three or four gentlemen witnessing the labors of three little chubby orphans crawling over the chevron-de-frise of Webster's Anglo-French orthography;—there were two or three and twenty boys in the room. It does not fall within my design to speak of their improvement, or the economy of the institution, yet I most gladly testify that there appeared to me strong indications of mental energy in all the boys,—in some seemingly far for its way, in others awaiting a slight invitation, but in none could I perceive that vacant stare or half insensibility that is sometimes found to baffle the tutor's ingenuity and disappoint the parent's hope. Here I took leave of Lator and turned to my usual course of reflections. The indifference of even persons most immediately interested on occasions like the present, first past in review: in the morning five gentlemen and six ladies, in the evening five gentlemen attended: such futile exercises are I presume beneath their calculations of economy, and the dignity of their wisdom;—wisdom! they should reflect that little things are great to little minds, that such a day is of the first importance to students, that the expected presence of trustees, parents, and neighbors usually excites extraordinary exertions during the session, that even the teacher himself does not escape the influence of this anticipation: one third, certainly one fourth, of the improvement which students would make is lost by this economical absence, this wisdom of parents. By a natural association, I was led to form some estimate of the number of boys at school in the three counties of Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, which resulted thus, Pasquotank 120, Camden 80, Currituck 80, total 280, of this number perhaps thirty may receive a good business education: this is a melancholy picture, but I believe it substantially true.

Oh America! Free and Independent America! how long is the pedestal of this tutelary godless to remain buried under the filth of ignorance? dost thou not fear, dost thou not shudder, under the apprehension that the pestiferous effluvia of this putrescent mass will, in a few years, poison the organs, and assail the vitals of thy constitution, and prostrate thy noble, revered system?

In my last communication I stated that education is that means whereby man can approach nearest to a state of perfection; to gratify any curiosity and

remove any doubt of yours concerning the truth of this proposition or of another relative to female education then also stated, I shall now proceed to proofs, in the progress of which, I shall occasionally draw on our most approved modern philosophers.

That his Creator has bestowed upon man a train of intellectual faculties or powers of mind is not now disputed, the principal of which are usually given under the following terms, Perception, both sensible and intellectual, Attention, intellectual, (by external attention is understood observation,) Conception, Abstraction, Association, Consciousness, Memory, Imagination, Reason or Understanding, Judgment and Will. Of this enumeration reason or understanding (which may be considered synonymous, at least for our present purpose) is the superior power; let these powers be separately defined to the humblest individual in society and he will unhesitatingly acknowledge himself in possession of them.—These are the means, what are the ends? First, to gain knowledge, and, secondly, with knowledge to gain wisdom. What is knowledge? A possession of truths about which our faculties have been previously employed. What is wisdom? A power which implies a judicious selection of both ends and means; or, again, a power which makes men judge what are the best ends and the best means to attain them. In possession of this wisdom man would have attained the point my proposition affirms. Is this point attainable, and how? It is by means of reason and its subordinate agents. Reason is defined to be the power of devising means to accomplish ends, of distinguishing truth from falsehood and right from wrong; or, again, reason is natural revelation whereby the Father of light and fountain of all knowledge communicates to mankind that portion of truth which he has laid within the reach of their natural faculties. Mr. Stewart says that it is on the right use of reason our success in the pursuit of knowledge and happiness depends. But how is this discriminating power to be brought into operation?

Whether the human mind resembles an unsifted sheet of paper, or whether it resembles a dormitory where the intellectual powers repose in quiet till roused by the appearance of external objects through the portals of some of the senses, makes but little difference, one fact is admitted, that it is through the agency of the senses (seeing, hearing, feeling, &c.) the materials are originally derived which excite the energy of these sleeping or absent powers. The supplies thus obtained are examined individually and collectively by the understanding, and the seal of judgment is affixed to her conclusions, which are ordered into the archives of memory as so many truths to be debited to the fund of knowledge: during these inquiries objects of mental perception created by the reflections of the mind itself are also brought into review. It must be kept in remembrance that in the commencement of this mental inquiry, the understanding or reasoning power has no opportunity of knowing whether all the materials introduced by the senses are in themselves true or false; they are received as true, and must be regarded as such except memory produce from the store of knowledge decisions to the contrary: for example, if during the first six or eight or ten years of his life the mother or nurse present to the mind of her infant charge stories of goblins, witches, spells and charms, and that no true perceptions on these subjects come in from any other quarter, the understanding will pronounce judgments and pass them into the keeping of memory as so many truths: hence if the ideas from abroad be false, the mental deductions must be false also, although the process of examination always proceeds correctly: but continue to supply false ideas to a man through life and his store of recollections is never any thing but a mass of falsehood. A man may have true ideas and a sufficiency of them on some one or more subjects and have none or false ones on others, as we find every day exemplified in men of different employments, so far he has knowledge but no farther, for knowledge is exactly commensurate with the supply of true ideas provided memory is faithful in the discharge of her duty; the misfortune is that many men compliment themselves with a general knowledge when in truth it is found to rest within very narrow limits, because a man can carve a piece of leather into the shape of a shoe he flatters himself that making and disposing laws to a nation are equally within his power.

The true object of political association is to secure happiness by preserving the equality of birth in an equality of virtue and knowledge, which can be effected only by education. What is education? I answer in the words of Mr. Dugald Stewart, "To watch over the associations which youth form in their tender years; to give them early habits of mental activity; to rouse their curiosity, and to direct it to proper objects; to exercise their ingenuity and invention; to cultivate in their minds a turn for speculation, and at the same time preserve their attention alive to the objects around them; to awaken their sensibilities to the beauties of nature, and to inspire them with a

relish for intellectual enjoyment, form out a part of the business of education.—Our daily experience may convince us how susceptible the tender mind is of deep impressions, and what important and prominent effects are produced on the characters and the happiness of individuals by the casual associations formed in childhood among the various ideas, feelings and affections with which they were habitually occupied. It is the business of education not to counteract this constitution of our nature, but to give it a proper direction. The most essential objects of education are the two following: first, to cultivate all the various principles of our nature both speculative and active, in such a manner as to bring them to the greatest perfection of which they are susceptible; and secondly, by watching over the impressions and associations which the mind receives in early life to secure it against the influence of prevailing errors; and, as far as possible, to engage its prepossessions on the side of truth. If it is possible to interest the imagination and the heart in favor of error, it is, at least, no less possible to interest them in favor of truth: for surely there is nothing in error that is more congenial to the mind than truth."

From the whole view of this interesting subject which I have exhibited you perceive the powers that man is possessed of, the advantages which he may and ought to derive from them, and, by clear inference, the wretchedness to which a neglect or improper use of them is calculated to consign him. But to put this inference into a tangible shape in a few instances let us recur to the fact that an undisciplined mind is incapable of refusing admission to false ideas, or resisting the false conclusions consequent upon them, and we shall clearly perceive the fatal consequences resulting from plausible insinuations of villains in private life, representations of political intrigues, and cautions of hypocrites of superstitious bigots. The fraud succeeds, the deluded victims are deprived of their property, bereft of their liberty, and, wretched slaves, thrown on the mercy of an offended Creator. History records the use that the nations of ancient and modern Europe have made of ignorance, they have prosecuted education and multiplied criminal laws; they have brutalized their people and immolated them on the altars of religious frenzy and political ambition; in the same breath they have dignified power with titles of nobility, and degraded weakness or poverty to the wretched condition of slaves; but to compensate the loss of earthly enjoyments, these wretches have been consoled with a hope of a future state of happiness conditioned that they maintain a christian doctrine and divinity of kings by imbruing their hands in each other's blood.

With such examples before their eyes, how can our citizens persist in propagating ignorance? Let them be educated and criminal laws will be unnecessary, politicians will be honest and content to their undertakings, religion will flow pure and uninterrupted from its Divine source; in fine, their present and future happiness will be as firmly secured as are the laws that regulate the operations of nature.

FOR THE STAR.

Our people are not equally represented, in the legislature, according to the great republican rule, which has been adopted by a large majority of these states. A full and fair expression of the public voice is therefore not heard in our councils. Besides the number of Senators and Commons is much too large. We have 64 Counties—3 members from each and one from each of the 7 Towns, entitled to representation, give us 199 members. To numerous a legislature, besides the enormous expense, is attended with great delay in the despatch of public business. If it were less, there would be a great saving of the people's money. Nor is there any thing in the condition of our affairs which requires such a numerous body. The Congress of the U. States, which legislates for twelve millions of people, consists of only about 262 members. While we, with a population of about seven or eight hundred thousand, have an Assembly of 199 members. If the number was reduced one half the expense would be so lessened, as that our public taxes would be reduced one half annually. Is not this a saving worth something? Each session of the assembly costs from \$0 to \$5,000 dollars. An annual saving of \$15000 would be an object of importance to the people.

Aug. 18th, 1827. POPULUS.

Counterfeit Notes.—A man calling his name Newbold bought lately of a Mr. John T. Keeling, of Virginia, a number of negroes, for which he paid \$1400, in 13 notes of \$100 each, and 5 of \$20, purporting to be of the Bank of the U. States. The whole was soon discovered to be spurious, and Newbold was pursued and overtaken, and is now in jail in Princess Anne County.

Liberal Subscription.—The venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of

Independence, has subscribed \$70,000 towards the Maryland and Ohio Rail Road. May he live to behold the fruits of his munificence!

Renunciation.—Mr. Washington of Virginia, who has been for several years about Greece, it is said in consequence of his motives or his deeds having been severely commented upon in some American papers, has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and all claims to their protection.

MARRIED.

In this County lately, Mr. THOMAS AVERY to NANCY RAPER. Mr. GABRIEL JACKSON to RHODA JACKSON.—Mr. WILLIAM CRANE to HARRIET DAVIS. Mr. JAMES JENNINGS to POLLY PENDLETON.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 1.

Bacon—10 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—\$1 75.
Do. Apple—40 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, \$1 a 1 12 1/2.
Gunpowder—per keg \$6 50 a 7.
Whiskey—36 cts.
Wheat—55 a 62 1-2.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
Flaxseed—80 a 90.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12 1/2.
Cheese—10 a 12 1/2.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. \$6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 60 a 62 1-2.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. \$11 a 12.
Pork—mess per lb. \$15.
Sugar—per cwt. \$9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, \$2 50
Do. Sale, \$1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—\$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. \$10.
Bbl. Staves—\$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, \$1.
Oil—Sperm, \$1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. \$3 1/2 a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.
DEPARTED.

29th, Schr. Susan, Chaplain, for Charleston corn by Wright & Williams.

30th, Schr. Three Friends, Carman, for Charleston, corn by L. C. Moore.

1st, Schr. Convoy, Sutton, for Charleston, corn by John B. Mansard.

To sail to-day.

Schr. Albert, Walker, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday the 10th of September on the beach, at Body's Island, 4 miles north of New Inlet, the remains of the cargo of the Ship Louisa Matilda, from New-York for Savannah, consisting of sundry valuable articles, with the Rigging, Sails, &c.—All to be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

ABRM. B. CARY, Master.
Aug. 27. Lt

The new first rate fast sailing Schooner,
Madison's Barge,

Intended as a regular Pack-
et from this place to N. York
(if encouraged,) will be ready to receive freight about the first of October next. For freight or passage apply to the owner on board James M. Grice, or to

Charles Grice, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Sept. 1st. Rt

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
25 kegs white Lead,
Paint, Oil, Putty,
Window Glass,
Spirits Turpentine,
AND
20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour,
on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

[From the Recollections of Washington.]
Mount Vernon.By M. S. L. H. SIGOURNEY, of Hartford.
(Conn.) Authoress of "Stanzas written at the Grave of the Mother of Washington," and Authoress of various Literary publications.

Hail, hallowed dome! embosom'd deep
In trees; (our son,
The lov'd retreat of Freedom's glori-
Who 'neath your shade inhal'd the balmy
breeze, (done,
When that the day of deathful toil was
The din of battle o'er, the meed of victo-
tory won.

Fair terrace! where, with brow serene,
He stayed; (pride—
Ye groves and gardens! once his rural
How oft your blushing beauties he sur-
vey'd. (couch did glide,
When the spent sun, that toward his
To sparkling silver tum'd Potomac's
rolling tide.

Why hasting lead me to yon lowly grave?
Let no irreverent step imprint the sod
Dark cypress boughs in mournful hom-
age wage; (trod
And holy scenes the ground as that where
Once, with unsaid feet, the chosen
seen of God.

Here! is this thy bed? who to the ground
Of blood stain'd Monmouth led, with
dauntless eye;
Cheer'd thy sad host at Trenton's lea-
guet'd ground; (cannon cry—
And woke, on Yorktown's heights the
God saves the righteous cause—God
gives the victory?

Met hinks the obelisk should pierce the
cloud, (edline;
Where low in dust those honored limbs
And far-seen banners warn a way-worn
crowd (shrine,
Of kneeling pilgrims to surround thy
And pay their solemn vows with exta-
cy divine.

Our sons shall learn thy deeds—and o'er
the page
Of history bending, on the poet's lyre,
To trace the god-like men of earth's age,
Of Greece, or Rome, or Ilion's walls
Of fire, (ers' friend and sire
Shall yield the palm to thee, their faith.

True, some, like thee, oppression's frown
Have brav'd; (equal mind;
Through clouds & tempests moved with
Scance even a realm below'd, from bond-
age sav'd; (resign'd;
But, who, like thee, an empire's reign
Turn'd to their sylvan home, and left
a world behind?

Say ye he slumbers here? The wild
flower sighs, (obloom;
And from his dewy pillow drinks his
And the noise evening blasts, that mur-
muring rise, (o's tomb,
Boast that they sweep the awful warri-
Pause o'er his silent couch, and revel
in the gloom.

But err ye not, to say he sleeps in death,
Who lives undying in his country's
breast? (ing breath;
Pours through each hero's heart inspir-
Gleams o'er the patriot's path, the sa-
ge's rest; (the guest,
Of every glorious soul the model and

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wife.

To a fond and confiding girl, few
hours in life are so full of buoyancy
and hope, of kindness and affection,
as those of courtship; and few, it
may be truly said, are so important
to her future welfare and happiness.
In her lover she too often sees all
that is worthy and respectable in
man; the ardour of her affection
softens the most offensive traits of
character, and obliterates all minor
failings. Whatever she may have
collected from poetry, is brought in
aid of her imagination, which pic-
tures, in the most glowing colors,
the character of a husband; and her af-
fection persuades her that in her
lover she has found a perfect repre-
sentative of this ideal picture.

In dreams of confidence in the
prudence of her choice, and deligh-
tful anticipations of succeeding years
of affection and happiness, she is led
to the altar; and how often, alas!
does one short year bring home to
her aching bosom the sad reality of
the falsity and emptiness of her
hopes of all mutual love, tender assu-
rage and lasting affection. Yester-
day, the lover was all attention, and

love marked every action: to-day
the husband is cold, distant, and
neglectful; preferring the company
of the worthless and dissipated to
that of her, who, but a few day-
since, he flattered himself was deare
to him than all the world beside.

I can hardly picture to myself a
situation more truly heart-rending
and deplorable, than that of a female
who has found every want anticipat-
ed, and every reasonable wish grati-
fied under the paternal roof, with the
warm confidence of youth, to repose
on the bosom of affection, but finding
her confidence betrayed, her affection
slighted, and herself, with a help-
less offspring, left to struggle with
unkindness, poverty and want.—
Such, alas! is too often the case in
this world of uncertainty, where we
find, mixed with the kindest bless-
ings of our Heavenly Father evils,
which almost stagger our strongest
faith.

In my boyish days, when every
thing was bright and sunny, and
pleasure sported in beautiful per-
spective before me, I sometimes
wandered to a neighboring farm-
house, to pass an idle hour with
its lovely and innocent inmates, who
were as thoughtless and cheerful as
myself.—Among these beautiful girls
was one more advanced in age than
the rest, whose modesty and bloom-
ing beauty was the admiration and
envy of the village throng. Twenty
winters have passed over my
head, since I saw her sporting on
the green, and yet, at this distant
day, I cannot recollect her sylph
like form, her sprightly manner, and
her affectionate smile without a thrill
of delight.

Eliza's hand had been often so-
lited by her equals, and even by
those whose fortunes were much
superior to her own, but none were
able to win her heart.—About her
twentieth year, she met, at a friend's,
a young gentleman who had recent-
ly come to reside in the neighbor-
hood: his figure was elegant; his
features regular, and his whole ap-
pearance such, as, at first sight, was
calculated to excite the affections of
a young, inexperienced, and suscep-
tible girl. He was flippant, bold,
and even boisterous; which, to one
little acquainted with the world,
might indicate a great degree of
spirit; but it was, in fact, nothing
but the ebullition of an irritable and
petulant temper. To this man Eli-
za became most passionately attach-
ed—he offered her his hand, and it
was accepted, in opposition to the
advice and entreaties of her parents.

It was about this time I left the
paternal roof, and new scenes and
increasing cares almost obliterated
the beautiful Eliza from my recol-
lection.

During one of the inclement nights
of our New England winters, I was
called to an obscure part of the city,
to visit, professionally, a poor and
helpless wretch, who was pining
with disease produced by intemper-
ance. As I sat by the bed of the
sufferer, I heard, in an adjoining
room, the voice of a female, pleading,
with great earnestness, with one who
appeared to be the employer of her
husband. "For heaven's sake," she
said, "do keep back every cent you
can of his earnings; not a shilling
that enters his pocket ever finds its
way here. The tipping shop and
tavern take all—it is hard, and, per-
haps, wrong, to speak of one's hus-
band thus. The time was when I
did not believe it possible; but what
am I to do—where am I to seek sus-
tenance, clothing and fuel for these
my freezing and starving children?
But, my dear sir," she continued,
her sobs almost suffocating her, "this
is but a small part of what I suffer.—
Oh! I could sustain myself under
poverty and want; I could live with
him cheerfully and affectionately un-
der all the vicissitudes of fortune, if
I could only receive the love and
kindness which is a wife's due."

I inquired the name of her who
had so strongly excited my sympathy;
in a moment the beautiful Eliza flut-
tered before my mind—she, who at
twenty years was so beautiful, so af-
fectionate and so happy, that angels
might almost have envied her lot.—
I arose with an indistinct feeling that
I should meet something which my
youthful mind was wont to contem-
plate with such delight. I entered
the room, but what did I see?—the
shadow of her whose early dawn
was the promise of earthly bliss—
Would to God it had never been my

lot to have thus encountered her,
who, in youth, had left such a magic
and undying spell on my mind.

The love of a virtuous Wife.

By Ninon L'Enclos.

Were I a man, and had the for-
tune to win a heart, with what par-
simony would I use my advantage?
How many gradations would I ob-
lige myself to pass through success-
fully and slowly? How many deli-
cate pleasures, unknown to the ge-
nerality of men, would I as it were,
create to myself? Like the miser, I
would incessantly contemplate my
treasure; rejoice in the richness of
it; be conscious that it constituted
my highest felicity; place my whole
scheme of happiness in the posses-
sion of it, in looking upon it as my
own peculiar property, in being the
absolute disposer of it; and yet
strengthen myself in the resolution
not to lessen it by use. What trans-
port, to read in the eyes of a lovely
woman the dominion you have over
her, to observe in all her actions re-
lative to you, a still increasing ten-
derness; to perceive her voice as-
sume a softer tone whenever she
speaks of or to you; to view her
blushes, even upon a compliment
of course; and to triumph in her
confusion upon any particular dress!
Can there be a situation on earth
more flattering than that of a lover,
conscious of a reciprocal flame?
And what surer proof can he require,
than instances like those? How
charming! to be expected with an
impatience that her whole prudence
cannot conceal; to be received with a
welcome, which charms the more
by the endeavors she makes, in part,
to hide her transport! She has dress-
ed herself to your taste; takes the
very accent, the whole air of
a person, that is known to be the
most agreeable to you. Before she
used to adorn herself to charm your
sex in general; at present, her toilet
is spread for you alone; for you
these jewels, this ribbon, that brace-
let are put on; you are the sole ob-
ject of this whole attire; you are be-
come her second self; she loves you
ever again in her own image.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

HOME—A FRAGMENT.

'Twas Sunday evening: The last
rays of the setting sun had tinged
the horizon with gold—the blue
vault of heaven was cloudless, calm
and serene. Mingled sounds of the
pearly rivolet, and the bird of song,
came stealing upon the soul, sweet
as the visions of youth—soft mur-
murs broke in upon the still silence,
like music on the hour of repose.—
The lake untroubled by a single breeze,
seemed to smile in its quiet rest,
as if storm and tempest were a thing
unknown—its boundless depths were
glowing brightly as the polished
mirror, with unnumbered trees and
blossoms impressed upon its bosom.
The gentle zephyr so lightly breathed
upon the dewy bowers, that even the
aspen leaf would have forgotten its
trembling. The glad earth, which I
had seen but a few short months
before clad in a wintry garment of
fleece snow, was now clad in cheer-
fulness and smiles, declaring that
blight and frost had passed away.

Mingled recollections came crowd-
ing thick and fast upon the soul,
when on turning an angle in the
road, the village of B—, now my
home, burst upon my view in all its
peerless beauty; the much loved
friends I had left but a few months
ago, blooming with health and hap-
piness, might now be slumbering in
their narrow house of solitude and
silence, and the bright blossom of
May might now be blooming over
their resting place—***** 'Twas
the hour of prayer. With counte-
nances beaming with health and
hope, with hearts beating high with
gratitude to the Author of all good,
the children of the Most High came
up to the feast of the tabernacles.—
There, before the altar—there, in
the temple of the Eternal, was rais-
ed the anthem and the song to Him
who made the world. Not to ap-
pease his vengeance did his children
bow before him, but to thank him
for that kindness and the care which
knows no bound. At this hour so
beautiful and bright—the type of
that glorious world where tears and
sighs are never known—when the
soul is filled with joy and gladness—
'tis there in that soft hour of peace,
when communing with Him who is
invisible, that we have a foretaste of

those unspeakable joys that flow at
God's right hand—'tis there we look
forward to the bright period, when
purged from every impurity and
earthly frailty, we shall wing our
way to a home of glory, where our
praises will be without trembling
and thanksgivings unmingled with
tears.

For the Masonic Mirror.
"Comical Joe."

Drawn in the flattering table of her eye!
Hanged in the frowning wrinkle of her
brow!
And quartered in her heart! he dashes
Himself love's traitor. This is pity now,
That hanged, and drawn, and quartered,
there should be
In such a love, so vile a lot as he.

Shakespeare.

My old grandfather was a soldier
of the revolution; and often told us
many good stories of the "continen-
tal army." Here he wrote the sec-
ond of the first series of his tales.—
Let him speak.

We had among us an odd genius,
known by the appellation of "Comi-
cal Joe." He was the work of one
of nature's journeymen—endowed
with symmetry of person, without
the necessary intellectual polish.—
He had many good qualities, and
was always ready to serve his com-
rades, for whom he innocently fur-
nished abundant sport. He seemed
to have a natural propensity, or taste,
for butter-milk, and every dairy-maid
in the country was a favorite of his.
The army encamped, he was on the
look-out—the nearest farmer's house
never failed to be honored by his
presence; if it contained a rosy-
cheeked damsel, his visits were not
the less frequent, or less ardent. I
was in one of these butter-milk ex-
cursions, on the Hudson, that our
comical friend nearly lost what sense
he had, if not his life. He had form-
ed an intimacy with the daughter of
a respectable Dutch farmer, not
strictly agreeable to all parties; of
this he had often been assured, and
in various ways; sometimes by the
misapplication of mynbeer's foot,—
this he always took in high dudgeon,
for it touched his honor; but had no
other visible effect than to teach him
caution. So long as he could get
a sweet consoling word from the
"girl of his heart," and a supply of
butter-milk, equally dear to him, he
was not to be defeated by mere trifls.

His visits were repeated regularly in
the afternoon, for this was the most
favourable time, on account of the
Dutchman's absence. This inter-
course was successfully carried on
for awhile; but he at length became
incautious. At one of these visits
he had been too lovingly engaged,
either with the maid or butter-milk,
perhaps with both, to keep a proper
note of time. The Dutch father had
returned home, and Joe and the maid
were in the meal-chamber. An im-
portant crisis had arrived. My hero
was tremblingly sensible of the pun-
ishment that awaited him, in case
of detection; my heroine was not
less apprehensive of consequences.
"What is to be done?" exclaimed
each alternately—but no time could
be lost in speculation. A call from
the stentorian Dutchman, threw Joe
into the meal chest! this being the
only possible chance of escape. In
this situation he was emphatically
"comical Joe!" Here his mind was
occupied in philosophising on the ad-
ventures of love, the probability of
escape, and the grotesque appear-
ance he should make, if fortunate
enough to extricate himself; when
suddenly he was roused from his
meditations by the sound of the
Dutchman's well known foot on the
stairs. Joe watched the entrance of
his fearful friend through the key-
hole in the chest—he saw the fatal
meal bag upon his shoulder—saw
him set it down, and calmly measure
out a half bushel—tremblingly saw
him approach the chest!—fearful
moment!—the lid flew open, and Joe
was literally buried alive!—an in-
voluntary screech escaped him, and
he as involuntarily sprang upon his
knees. The Dutchman, though not
easily startled by fear, not expecting
to find in his meal-chest any being
in the shape of man, could not with-
stand the spectered scene before
him;—he hurled with herculean
strength the measure at the head of
poor Joe, and made a precipitate re-
treat. Never did the old fellow run
faster; his hair stood erect; teeth
chattered, and limbs trembled; fumb-
led over his daughter in the door

way, and heels over head into the
yard. He could go no further, and
it was with the greatest difficulty
that he could be persuaded, he had
not seen his Satanic majesty in per-
son. After much persuasion, he
was induced to return to the meal-
chest, where lay our hero suffering
from the wound he had received.
A curious spectacle indeed—blessed
meal!—The Dutchman would hard-
ly believe his own eyes, till they were
those of his unwelcome visitor. On
ascertaining this fact, his old an-
imosities returned—Joe was ordered
to rise, which movement he made
with some difficulty; but through
the influence of the daughter, the
usual castigation was dispensed with.
He was detained, however, with
some little attention to his wounds,
until morning, when he was brought
forth, a large meal bag thrown over
his head, tied at the bottom, and be-
placed longitudinally on the back of
the Dutchman's nag. In this man-
ner he was conveyed to the camp,
and presented to his commanding
officer, amid the hurrahs and laughter
of his comrades. He was dressed
of his external garb, and never was
man before present so ludicrous a
figure! The affair afforded matter
of amusement during the whole cam-
paign, and is often told at this day
by those who were then acquainted
with the eccentricities of "comical
Joe."

TIMOTHY.

From the Allegheny Democrat.
Doing Nothing.

As I was passing down Liberty
the other day, I heard a woman
out to a little boy, "Tom, what are
you doing there?" to which the little
urchin replied, why I am doing noth-
ing. This has led me to reflect, that
this reply of Tom's might be peni-
tently applied to many persons ap-
parently very busy.

When I see a man neglecting his
business and spending his time in a
bar-room, quaffing the intoxicating
wave which will ultimately end in
the ruin of himself and family, I think
this man had better be doing nothing.

When I observe a youth squander-
ing his fortune in the giddy tripperies
of dress, and neglecting the im-
provement of his mind, un mindful
of the future consequence, I am led
to believe he is doing nothing.

When I see a young female spend-
ing half her time at her toilet, and
decorating her body at the expense
of her mind, I think she is doing noth-
ing.

When I see a woman neglecting
her domestic duties and spending her
time in gossiping, collecting and dis-
seminating disagreeable facts con-
cerning her neighbors and forgetting
the obligations she is under of in-
structing her children, think I a
woman had better be doing nothing.

When I see a lawyer undertaking
unjust suits and promising success
to his client, when it cannot meet
the sanction of justice; and instead
of conciliating the parties, volu-
ntarily the coals of animosity, and all ac-
count of his fees, thinks I—the
lawyer is doing worse than nothing.

AN OBSERVER.

ETERNITY.—That the concep-
tion of eternity may be more distinct
and affecting, it is useful to represent
under some temporal resemblance
that sensibly, though not fully rep-
resent it.—Suppose that the vast re-
cesses were distilled by drops, but so
smallly that a thousand years should
pass between every drop, how many
millions of years were required to em-
pty it? Suppose that this great world
in its full compass from one pole to
another, and from the top of the firm-
ament to the bottom, were to be
filled with smallest sand, but so small
ly that every thousand years only a
single grain should be added, how
many millions would pass away be-
fore it were filled? If the immense
superfices of Heaven, where are
innumerable stars, the least of which
equals the magnitude of the earth,
were filled with figures of men, and
without the least vacant space, and
every figure signified a million, and
created mind could tell their number,
much less their value? Having these
thoughts I reply, the sea will be en-
tirely dried up by drop, the universe
grain by grain, the number written
in the Heavens will come to an end,
and how much of eternity is there
spent? nothing. For still infinite
more remains.—[Fuller's Sermons.]

Planks for sale at this office.